



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## TRUSTEES OF THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

ARTHUR S SOMERS, Ex-Commissioner of Education  
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, College Entrance Examination Board  
FREDERICK D MOLLENHAUER, Mollenhauer Sugar RefinerySeveral Papers on The Philosophy of the Com-  
position of Verbs with Prepositions in Greek  
—as Illustrated by the Greek of Thucydides

## Third Paper

## II—STATISTICAL TABLES

This portion of the work consists of four tables.\* The first shows all the simple verbs in Thucydides which combine with prepositions to form other verbs. It indicates the prepositions so used and the number of occurrences of both compounds and simples. It gives the complete statistics for monoprotethics based on simple verbs. I have taken no account of compounds whose verbal elements are not referable to simple verbs. Accordingly I have omitted verbs like *ἐπικουρέω*, *προθυμέομαι*, *ἐγχειρέω*, referable to *ἐπικουρος*, *θυμός* and *χείρ* respectively. On the other hand such verbs as *ἐνδίδωμι*, *ξυμπροθυμέομαι*, are included, being referable to the simples *δίδωμι* and *προθυμέομαι*. A compound like *κατηγορέω*, although the verbal element \**γορέω* does not exist, is included, since \**γορέω* is referable to *ἀγορεύω*. Another example is *ἐκδιδάσκειν* (*διδάσκω*). Such verbs are starred. The second table shows the same facts for the diprotethics and triprotethics as the first table for the monoprotethics. The third table shows the different combinations of prepositions as seen in diprotethics and triprotethics. The fourth shows the relative range of the prepositions, their favorite verbs and statistics. It also combines for the sake of convenience some of the more salient points of the other tables.

It is impossible that the statistics shown by the appended tables should be absolutely without error. Infallibility belongs only to the enthusiasm of youth. However, the figures have been proved and reproofed several times, and it is believed that no false impressions can be gotten from the figures indicated.

\* The typographical limitations of THE LEAFLET have made it necessary to represent the main features of the original four tables in the two tables here given.

Prepositions	Occurrences of simple	Range of verbs	Monoprotethics	Diprotethics	Triprotethics	Exclusives	ἀπαξ εἰρημένα	Occurrences w. favorite verb	Verbs w. which a fav prep	Rank in range of compounds	Rank as a simple	Favorite Verbs
ἀντί	2	77	48	27	5	17	9	144	5	9	16	χωρέω
ἀντί	52	80	48	27	5	17	7	41	22	8	14	ἔχω, ἰσχυρίζομαι, εἶπον
ἀντί	634	114	112	2		23	15	192	8	6	6	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἀντί	534	101	98	3		18	10	151	14	7	8	φείβομαι
ἀντί	897	89	85	4		17	9	47	3	7	4	ἐρχομαι, πέμπω
ἐν	1794	67	55	12		13	11	38	3	7	4	δίδωμι
ἐν	1216	156	117	39		20	5	83	23	1	3	εἶμι, γίγνομαι, ἐρχομαι
ἐν	1692	23	23			25	12	65	16	10	5	βλάζω
ἐν	861	105	104	1		21	14	260	1	5	2	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἐν	619	24	22	2		1	1	25	10	2	7	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἐν	35	153	102	50		8	4	130	7	13	15	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἐν	282	54	48	6		14	4	173	3	14	9	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἐν	478	43	43			1	2	48	3	5	12	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἐν	80	105	69	35		4	2	37	7	10	5	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἐν	861	74	50	17		2	1	67	11	17	13	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἐν	64	11	11			1	1	9	3	12	10	ἰσχυρίζομαι
ἐν	422	58	45	12		1	1	94	3	12	10	ἰσχυρίζομαι

Table I General Table of Statistics

Table II Showing Prepositional Ranges

## Number of verbs combining with:

- 16 prepositions: 1—βάλλω  
14 " : 6—ἀγω, ἔχω, ἰσχυρίζομαι, πέμπω, πλέω, φέρω  
13 " : 5—βαίνω, ἐρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν), λαμβάνω, πίπτω, τίθημι  
12 prepositions: 2—αἰρέω (9) -ομαι (3), εἶμι  
10 " : 7—γίγνομαι, δίδωμι, εἶμι, ἵημι, κείμαι, κομίζω, οἰκοδομέω  
9 prepositions: 6—ἀγγέλλω, βιβάζω, γράφω, καλέω, λείπω, οἰκέω  
8 prepositions: 5—μένω, τάσσω, τειχίζω, φαίνομαι, χωρέω  
7 " : 7—ἀλλάσσω, γιγνώσκω, εἶδον, εἶπον, ποίεω, τρέχω, τυγχάνω  
6 prepositions: 15—βοηθέω, δέχομαι, διώκω, ἔλκω, ἤκω, κρίνω (3) -ομαι (3), νοέω (3) -ομαι (3), οἰκίζω (4) -ομαι (2), ὀράω, ὀρμίζω, πολεμέω, σκενάζω, σταναρώ, στρέφω, τελέω  
5 prepositions: 23—ἀγωνίζομαι, αἰρω, βοάω, δαίκνυμι, εἰργάζομαι, ἡγήσομαι, ἰσχυρίζομαι, κελεύω (3) -ομαι (2), κινδύ-

νεύω, κόπτω, κρούω, λέγω, λύω, μάχομαι, πίμπλημι, πληρώ,  
 ρήγνυμι, σπάω, στέλλω, τρέπω, φεύγω, ώθew  
 4 prepositions: 18—ἀγορεύω, ακούω, άπτω (3) -ομαι (1),  
 βουλεύω (3) -ομαι (1), διδράσκω, δύνω, ελαύνω, έρω, ισώω (3)  
 -ομαι (1), κλήω, κτάομαι, μίγνυμι, μιμνήσκω, οφείλω, πολi-  
 ορκέω, πράσσω, σκοπέω, φορέω  
 3 prepositions: 32  
 2 " : 97  
 1 " : 181  
 Total not including 10 middles: 387

### III—AN EXAMINATION OF THE STATISTICS

#### Introductory

The preposition is a local adverb.

The prevalent definition of the verb is predication.

There is no kind of predication that does not imply motion, actual or potential. At any rate in the consideration of the preposition or its relation to the verb, we are justified in making that element predominant which is necessarily the most fundamental. Motion in a verb, then, is that quality in a verb which is capable of direction.

The fundamental notion of the preposition is one of place. The deviations from this notion, the transfers from place to time, or the paling out of the original color, all have their basis in the primal notion of place.

It is unnecessary to demonstrate the interdependence and kinship of the notions of motion and place. Place involves motion just as the preposition involves the verb. It also lies implicitly in the nature of the subject that certain forms of motion will have a natural affinity for certain relations of place, while some forms of both motion and place will absolutely refuse to coalesce. This is due to the different modifications of motion assumed by the verb. By modification of motion, we mean: *the alteration of its color, the definition of its kind, or the indication of its direction*. Absolutely pure motion is free from such modification. If there were a verb which designated motion without reference to color, direction or kind, it could be said to express pure motion. But pure motion does not exist in language. Language begins with concrete notions, however general the application which the expression of that notion may have had, after the notion had once taken form. Thus there are verbs which express motion in a more general way than others. E. g., *είμι*, however concrete the notion for which it originally stood, is used for so many different kinds of motion, that, for purposes of these papers, it can be said to express relatively pure motion.

The motion in a verb may be modified either internally or externally.

The next financial statement will be made in No 50 of THE LATIN LEAFLET, issue of May 5. Acknowledgement of all subscriptions received for the SCHOLARSHIP FUND since our last statement will be made in this issue.

#### Another New Lamp?

Caesar B G I 41 4 has never yet, so far as I know, been satisfactorily explained. The explanation of the *ut*-clause as one of result is very unsatisfying. Obviously the subject of *duceret* must be either *iter* or *Caesar*. Now *iter ducit* may be good Latin, perhaps even *iter aliquem ducit*; but somehow I have a feeling (mistaken, I am quite prepared to be told) that to allow the "*iter*" to lead the *army* is unwarrantably to deprive the "*imperator*" of his most important function. But *ut Caesar exercitum duceret*, result, suits no better, for it states, or at least implies, the completion of a stage in the journey before the actual departure is chronicled in *profectus est*.

Indirect question was suggested to me a few years ago by a friend, but rejected on consideration. If the sentence be an indirect question, here again either *iter* or *Caesar* must be the subject. I have already stated why the former seems objectionable. If *Caesar* be subject, the subjunctive must, I suppose, have been subjunctive also in the direct form; but the presence of the word *itinere* is against this view, since a very unpleasant, un-Caesian anacoluthon is produced.

If Caesar had written . . . *itinere exquisito per Diviciacum . . . ut locis apertis exercitum duceret*, I wonder if anyone would ever have thought *ut . . . duceret* anything but a clause of purpose depending on *exquisito*. The words *miliū amplius*, etc, form the stumbling-block, for it seems strange that Caesar should deliberately have set in his purpose the minimum length of the circuit which he would make. But a typographical device removes the whole difficulty, for we should print . . . *itinere exquisito per Diviciacum, quod ex Gallis ei maximam fidem habebat, ut—miliū amplius quinquaginta circuitu—locis apertis exercitum duceret*, etc.

We interpret, remembering that *exquisito* is not quite synonymous with *reperio*, "Caesar having through the help of Diviciacus sought a route, that he might march his army through open country—to be sure he had to make a détour of more than fifty miles—started about 3 A M".

Stock, Kraner-Dittenberger, Vera Doughty, and perhaps others have given explanations approximating more or less closely this of mine; but because no one of these seems to me to have quite completely or consistently explained the passage, that must be my warrant for this note.

A L HODGES

Wadleigh High School, New York

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

##### The Fifth Meeting of The Latin Club

##### Send Your Postal Card at Once

The fifth regular meeting of The New York Latin Club is called for Saturday, March 29, at 12 M, in the Hotel Albert, corner of University Place and Eleventh Street, New York. This date is selected at the suggestion of Professor Harry Thurston Peck, the head of the Latin Department of Columbia University, who will address the Club on the general subject of Secondary Latin. All persons who are interested, whether teachers of Latin or not, are cordially invited to be present. The plan is to serve luncheon (50 cents a plate for members, 75 cents for guests) at 12 M promptly, so that there shall be no delay. The address will follow the luncheon, and adjournment will occur about 2 P M, thus leaving the afternoon still unbroken for those who attend.